GERRIT SMITH TO HIS CONSTITUENTS. Washington, August 7, 1854.

To My Constituents: time to look around you for my successor, I spoke of the democratic theory. But I apprised you, some weeks ago, of my the soul of that theory is the majority prinintention to resign my seat in Congress, ciple. Hence, to violate this principle is to the necessities, which come upon at the close of the present session. I now to abandon that theory. I was, frequently, them. inform you, that I have fulfilled this inten- told, that those rules of the House, in the tion. The session ended, to-day; and, expert use of which the taking of the vote to-day, I have sent to the Secretary of on the Nebraska bill could be staved off State, at Albany, the necessary evidence indefinitely, were made for the very purof my actual resignation.

I take this occasion for saying, that I am happy to learn of your favorable re- to do so. But this did not influence me. gard for my general course in Congress; and that I am sorry, though not surprised, that they were made for so wrongful-for to learn, that there are some things in it, with which a few-perhaps, more than a few-of you are dissatisfied.

And, now, since I have adverted to this isfied, I did what I thought to be right? To stop there would not be sufficiently respectful to you. You are entitled to my reasons-to, at least, the principal of them-for this part of my official conduct : and, I add, that I am not to be impatient with you, if they shall fail to satisfy you. Nay, I am not to be so vain, as to suppose, that it is possible to render sound and satisfying reasons for all the numerous things, which I have said and done, errors, before my coming to Congress, was to be entirely empty of them, whilst in Congress, was not to be expected, either by my constituents, or by myself.

I have, always, suffered, very greatly and very unjustly, in the world's esteem because the world has, always, persisted in judging me, by the light of its own, instead of my own, creeds and practices. To try a man's consistency, he must be tried by himself: and to try his integrity even, he must, to no small extent, be tried by himself-by his own beliefs and deedsby his own life, both speculative and prac-

I noticed strictures upon almost the very first seatence of my very first speccl official, no more than my private, life, was to be exempt from the injustice to which I have, here, alluded. It so happened that I began that speech with expressions of civility toward those around me, and self. No sooner was the speech in of my courtesy to slaveholders; and in-sisted, that I had been guilty of making light of the radical differences between slavery and abolition-between slaveholdera and abolitionists. Assuming, as they did, that I was but "a one-idea abolitionist." they further, and very naturally, assumed, that I stood up to make that speech, with nothing, but slavery and slaveholders in my eye. Two things, which they should have remembered, they seemed entirely to have formatten. One of these is, that I

in this supposed case. Manifestly, the rights of men can no more turn on the

I trust that nothing I have here said will be constraed into an impeachment of the men. They surveyed the subject in the light of their own philosophy, and not in the light of mine : and, hence, they saw not, that their vote went to involve both themselves and the recipients of the land in the guilt of robbery.

The next complaint, which came to my ears, was, that I refused to become a party to the plan for preventing the taking of the vote on the Nebraska bill. This refusal was a great grief to the abolitionists had to persist in the refusal, and in standstanding obstinacy had never been im- able from the three o'clock appointment; it in favor of it? It is from my conclusion, not the great amount of slavery, that should puted to me-I was immovable. How is enough to say, that this night-labor is a that the people of the United States should most concern us. It is rather the weaktion? Years before, in the calm studies surd to refer to the labor to justify the ap- viously abolished, that so many dissent. | py the only true ground—the ground, that said to be one of the most brilliant orators of

which I had arrived at, in circumstances landing of a mighty enemy, or by any other so favorable for arriving at just conclusions. I was prompted by the sudden with our country, that, in spite of my because I am an abolitionist, I go for it, It is because I am an abolitionist, more than rily, an outlaw—it would be comparative—in the spite of my because I am an abolitionist, in case of the spite of my because I am an abolitionist, I go for it, It is because I am an abolitionist, I go for it, I is because I am an abolitionist in the indication in the indication in the indication in the indication in t sions, I was entirely unwilling to repeal, To the end, that you might have ample in a season of excitement and temptation. pose of enal-ling the minority to hold the majority at bay, whenever it might please For, in the first place, I could not believe, so anti-democratic-a purpose; and, in the second place, even had I thus believed, I, nevertheless, could not have consented to use them for that purpose. There is dissatisfaction, it seems proper to say no rule-nay, there is no enactment, howmore. How much more? Shall I but ever solemn or commanding, that I can a few of them; and with but glances at add the simple declaration, that, concern- consent to wield against the all-vital and ing the things with which you are dissat- sacred majority principle; or, in other words, against democracy itself.

When I complained, that the plan in question was revolution, I was charged with inconsistency:-inconsistency with my well-known readiness to rescue a fugitive slave. It is true, that I would rescue a fugitive slave. Nevertheless, I felt not the pertinence of the charge of incon- shall ever testify against any night-session sistency. In rescuing him, I take my of Congress, that is not called for by the stand outside of the Government, and clearest necessity. What if the majority am a confessed revolutionist. Let it be had appointed the taking of the vote on in Congress. That a life, always so full of remembered, that it is only, whilst and the Nebraska question, in a dramshop? where, I am inside of the Government, that I acknowledge myself bound to bow to the will of the majority. I bow to it in the legislative hall and in the court-room; and everywhere and always do I bow to it until the purposed execution of the decree, that is intolerable. Then I rebel. They are guilty of anticipating the only proper time and I was well convinced, that Congress or rebellion, who resort to it, during the process of legislation. I sit in the House of Representatives, and hear my fellownembers discuss, and see them vote upon, a bill, which wrongs me greatly. Argunent and persussion and my vote are all, hat I can, legitimately, oppose to its pasage. If it pass, and its enforcement be ontemplated, it will be, then, for me to of shame and sorrow. decide whether to rebel against the Government, and to resist the enforcement. I need say no more, in explanation

r defence, of my grounds for refusing o go into the scheme to prevent the najority from bringing the House to a vote n the Nebraska bill. I will, however, pefore leaving this subject, advert to the act, that for refusing to go into this ontinued through thirty-five successive ours-into this strife to see which party could go the longer, without sleeping, and eating, and, I would that I could add. without drinking also-my reputation for idelity to the anti-slavery cause has sufered not a little, in some quarters. Moreover, it is not only in this wise, that I suffered less by refusing to follow the of the night; advantage would be taken of multitude on that occasion. My reputa- the refusal, and that part of the night which shall exist, in any of the future, tertion for a sound understanding, poor as it would be chosen for mischievous and ritory of this nation-no law for the enwas before-and poor as that of every wicked legislation. This supposes two slavement of any one, either in Cuba or ascendant—is far poorer now. It is, I majority of the members of Congress trary. To every man, who has a soul in

of preventing the vote on the Nebraska oill, unless I was, also, prepared to revoke my condemnation of the like policy on the part of the Senators, to whom I have

Let it not be thought, that I call in destion either the wisdom or integrity of han myself went into it. Nevertheless. they could not have gone into it, had they entertained my views, be those views

Ere leaving the Nebraska bill, I will oriefly refer to the censures, which have the people. Whomsoever others mean, are quite as many, who are unwilling to een cast on one of my private letters, The whole, or none, of that letter should have been printed. I was sorry to see disjointed parts of it in print. The letter the free. If the poor, outraged slaves of to be trusted. For patriotism is not a viris not before me. But, I remember, that sland prefer to be identified with the tue, but a vice. Least of all, is it a chrisspoke in it against night-sessions of Congress, and declared, that, had the our country, such preference should be hour of three in the morning been appointed for taking the vote on the Nebraska bill, my low estimate of the value of the anti- and that they are to be denied annexation slavery cause. Now, I have not one word to the people of the United States, unless even in its most attractive phases, but to offer in proof, that I do, really and their slavery is previously abolished, is as modifications of selfishness. Philanthropy, greatly, love this cause. If proof to this unreasonable, as to say, that the Canadi- and not patriotism, should be permitted to end is still lacking, even after more than ans shall not be annexed to us, until the decide the question, whether we are at liba quarter of a century's profession of such land-monopoly, which oppresses so many erty to receive Cuba. No pride of counove, then, most certainly, no proof can of them, is abolished. The calamities of try, and no shame, that stands in connec-

as much bound, in the supposed case, to rights. to be often at his desk, until a late hour ting Cuba with our nation? If they are, to grieve in their grief. Nevertheless, I of the night; and (it might have been ad- then, and only then, so far as Cuba is conded, with as much propriety) as the phy- cerned, am I in favor of it. Are the peo- is this fraternal love, ever indissolubly coning alone. The wisest of men and the sician is, to pass the whole night often, at ple of the United States in favor of it? I nected with true filial love toward his and best of men, entreated me, over and over the bedside of his patient. Now, not to can answer for but one of them: and my our Common Father, which should, alone, again, by my regard for my reputation, say, that this night-labor, on the part of answer is, that I am. Why am I? I need be allowed to decide the question whether, and by all, that is precious in the cause of the editor and physician, is a foreseen and not explain why, aside from the existence if Caba wishes to come to us, we will open freedom, not to persevere in this singular- voluntarily incurred one, and is, therefore, of slavery in Cuba, I am in favor of the our arms to receive her. ity. Nevertheless-and, that, too, notwith- in this respect, most widely distinguish- union-for, aside from that, who are not I close my letter with saying, that it

necessity; and proper to put me to shame | this blending. by pointing me to the faithful editor and physician, who yield a prompt obedience

I denied, that the three o'clock appointment would have been a necessity. This cessary, at any time; and by the further fact, that if there is, there, nevertheless, Congress by daylight.

I might dwell on many objections to givappointment. I will detain you with only these. 1st. Some members of Congress are, either from age or other causes, too feeble to be compelled, unless in a case of absolute necessity, to leave their beds, at such an unusual hour for leaving them. 2d. At this sleepy hour, few persons are in a state for the wise and safe transaction of important business. 3d. As the friend of temperance, both my lips and example Would you have had me present? I trust net. But are you, yet, to learn, that the scenes of a night-session of Congress do the scenes of a dramshop? I was present. a part of the night-session, in which the final vote on the Nebraska bill was taken : should avoid all unnecessary night-sessions, until Congress loves temperance more, and rum less. Never did I witness more gross drunkenness, than I witnessed on that occasion. I had to remain until eleven o'clock-for I had to remain, until I could record my vote against the pro-slavery bill. After that, I hurried away, full

It so happened, that Lord Elgin, the Governor of Canada, sat by my side, for an hour or more, during that evening of sad recollections. The drunkenness was perceived by him, as well as by myself. I many anti-slavery men, and had a creed might rather say, it glared upon his observation, as well as upon my own. It was, certainly, very polite and kind in him to tell me, as he did, in the course of our cheme-into this physical struggle, which conversation respecting this disgraceful into our nation-for then, according to scene, that he had witnessed shameful disorder in the British Parliament. Nevertheless, his politeness and kindness did not

relieve me of my deep mortification. But, I shall, perhaps, be told, that were t, once, understood, that the friends of temperance, and decency, and good hours, terests, and rights, and nature of man. In refuse to appear in Congress, the latter part hings, however, neither of which, I trust, is supposable. It supposes, 1st, that a would be guilty of such an outrage; and, rable occasion, that a very distinguished 2d, that the people would be patient under and honesty are infinitely more authoritait. Had the Nebraska bill been passed by tive than Statute books and Constitu-

as I know, the only other, passage in my as law. Congressional history, that has provoked For having so spoken, I have seen myself he will now, perceive, that I would have held up in the newspapers as a filibuster. of the whole. But, however this may be been a rogue, had I gone into it. He will, But I had supposed the filibuster to be meet me, he would press my hand, and these means. The union between Cuba arrayed their influence, if not designedly and the United States, which I approved, nevertheless none the less effectually s peaceful, and without purchase. It is against American slavery? And who o to take place, on the sole condition of the | them should not rejoice to see Spain also Their choice of the union authorizes the union: and, that too, even though all tions? But to rid her of Cuba is thus to other peoples, Spain herself included, forthe leading doctrine of that part of my themselves of slavery—even though it be speech-the doctrine, that peoples may into the lap of America. For were the others, please-that I made my reference

> Cuba? The public suppose, that I of said, the injustice of calling me "pro course, mean little else than the handful slavery" will be apparent. Whilst he of slaveholders, aristocrats, and tyrants, apon that island. But, I do not consent o be concluded by their supposition. I do not consent to wear their spectacles, nor either in the aims, or in the effect, of h to be measured by their measuring-line. nor to be interpreted by their laws of in-

It is now more than a dozen years, since I stood up to read, in a very large assembly, my "Address to the Slaves of the United States." This Address acknowledges slaves to be of the people, and of for referring to it is, to say, that, whether in both directions. Under its promptings its doctrines are true or false, they should, there are many, who would add to th at least, serve to shield me from the impu- honor of our country, by adding to her tation of ignoring slaves, when I speak of territory; and, under its promptings, there when they speak of the people of Cuba, I add to her dishonor, by adding to her slainstitutions, fortunes, and prospects, of tian grace. In all that compound of afpoor, dumb mouths " are to be unheeded,

rote, as the editor of a daily newspaper is sense of the word people, in favor of uni-

democratic theory—not nominally and obey any summons to appear in Congress, mercial, and various kindred considerations tional, or other legal, shelter for slavery coldly and partially—but really and ear- at three o'clock in the morning—not even do so loudly call for the blending of Cuba the ground, that the piratical system, nestly and fully: and the conclusions, that, which was prompted by the sudden with our country, that, in spite of my be- which robs its victims of every right, and been proper to rebuke me for resisting a because I am anything else, that I desire ly unimportant, whether they had much,

> of bondage. Practically, American sla- they continue to acknowledge its legality, very is not so bad as Spanish; though, in and to busy themselves in the folly of settheory, it is more absolute and abomina- ting limits to this rampant, vaulting, matchthat there is nothing in the Nebraska bill ble than any other. Happily for its vic- less crime. On the other hand, however to make the taking of the vote on it ne- tims, American slavery encounters, and is large the amount of slavery, it would quickwhich pervades the dominions of Spain, remained months before the close of the and rejoices in bull-fights. As an abo- it, were they to take the position, that, withsession, and abundant opportunity for the litionist then, and as one, who feels pity in no limits, not even the narrowest, has transaction of all the possible business of for every slave, I should be glad to see the slavery any rights, or can it have any; and ing my countenance to this three o'clock and American influences for Spanish usa- the sentence of outlawry and death, at the ges and Spanish influences. And who hands of all mankind. knows but American laws, in regard to preted?" The hope, (though not strong.) that they may be, and the fact, that thereby American slavery would be "short-lived," did somewhat encourage me, as the reader risk the subjection of Cuban slavery to a

common fate with our own." Again, as an abolitionist, I desire the annexation of Cuba to our country, because that would end the connection of Cuba with the African slave trade; and would, also, go far to end that trade, everywhere. I do not forget the charge, that American slaveholders are in favor of re-opening that trade with this country. But, I know, that the charge is nonsensinot, always, differ, in all respects, from | cal. Not only does their interest forbid it: but I do them no more than justice when I say, that their civilization forbids it. They have outgrown the barbarism of the African slave trade. May they speedily outgrow other barbarisms, which fall

out little short of it! I said, that, for having made the speech referred to-I mean my speech on the Mexican Treaty-the newspapers have in favor of annexing Cuba to our nation | neglected. makes me "pro-slavery," then I have been "pro-slavery" for years, as those of you know, who, for years, have heard me speak in favor of it. I readily admit, that if I stood on the platform, occupied by made up of nothing else than "no more slave territory," I should deserve to be stigmatized as "pro-slavery" for consenting to have Cuba come with her slavery my own creed, I should be " pro-slavery. But, I thank God, that he has not left me to take my stand on that narrow platform. nor on any other like it. My anti-slavery creed recognises no law, anywhere, for the highest possible crime against the inother words, I know no law for the slavery, which exists in any of the present, or America. I care not what Statute books. calling us from our beds at three o'clock, tions :- and, by all, that is precious in the people would have seen, in this dis- | truth and honesty, I will never enforce as graceful fact, another and a strong reason law, nor even know as law, against anothor condemning this bill and its supporters. er, that which, if applied to myself, all I proceed to notice another, and, so far that is within me, would scorn and scout

The apprehension, that American slavery would be made strong and enduring by the accession of Cuban slavery. contribute very effectively to work the ruit very party, and the party of anti-slavery nachange her relations and influence. Let Indeed, it was only to illustrate all the other nations of the earth shake unite and divide, as themselves, not as whole of the foul thing gathered there, no sympathy with it could be found elsewhere

and, hence, its years would be few. I trust, that, in the light of what I have is "pro-slavery," who would extend slavery over lands, where it does not exist, i does not follow, that he is "pro-slavery, policy, who would collect more of existing slavery under the same Government. The wish of Caligula, that all the necks of the Romans were brought into one neck, that so he might have the pleasure of decapitating his subjects at a single blow, was certainly not a very amiable wish. But we would all excuse the wish equal rights with any other portion of the to have all the necks of slavery brought people; and, I add, that it, therefore, made into one neck, if that would facilitate the killing of the monster.

With this question of the annexation o Cuba our patriotism has much to do, and mean, when I speak of them, the black, as very. But neither in the one case, nor in well as the white-the bond, as well as the other, are the promptings of patriotism allowed to weigh as much, as the like there is not one element, which finds preference of any other equal portion of sanction in the lips or life of Jesus Christ. her people. To say, that their "poor, Admit, if you please, that patriotism does writings as have a tendency to pervert the not exhibit the most revolting forms of selfishness. Nevertheless, it is nothing, neither the one, nor the other, are to be tion with such pride, should be allowed It is contended, that I would have been allowed to work a forfeiture of their any part, or influence, in the decision. Our equal love to our brother, whoever he may be, and wherever he may be: whatever his complexion or condition; and whether his home be on this side, or or that, of whatever national boundary :-- i

could I be moved, when it was my connecessity, and that this three o'clock appointment is not; and the appointment is not; and

or little, slavery to contend with. They With the slaves of no part of the world would, surely and speedily, triumph, in have I sympathized more deeply than with either case. However small the amount the slaves of Cuba-for theirs is the cru- of slavery, it will last forever, so far as ellest and most brutifying of all the types anti-slavery men are concerned, provided modified by, a higher civilization than that, which pervades the dominions of Spain, the anti-slavery men would muster against condition of the slaves of Cuba bettered that within no limits, not even the narrowby the substitution of American usages est, does it deserve anything better than

Let the anti-slavery men of our country slavery, will, ere long, be "rightly inter- take this position, and they will be no more afraid, than I am, to have Cuban slavery come to us. Nay, they will then bid it come: for they will then know, that if it do come, it will come, not to be wedded to our slavery, but to die with it: that it will come, not to be wedded to our slavery, but to die with it: that it will come, not to a bridal but a burial. of the speech in question has seen, "to to our slavery, but to die with it: that it will come, not to a bridal, but a burial.

Very respectfully, yours, GERRIT SMITH.

LITEBARY NOTICES.

AMERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE FOR THE UNITED STATES. New York: Dinsmore & Co. A highly useful publication.

HEROIC WOMEN OF THE WEST: comprising thrilling examples of courage, fortitude, devotedness, and self-sacrifice, among the pioneer mothers of the Western country. By John Frost, LL. D., auther of Pictorial History of the World, History of the United States, &c. Philadelphia: A. Hart late Carey & Hart. Sold by Taylor & Maury Washington, D. C.

The subject of this volume is of prepossess ing interest; and the reputation of Mr. Frost warrants the conclusion that he has done it justice. No department of biographical hiscalled me a "filibuster." They have call- tory can be more interesting, and yet, if we ed me "pro-slavery" also. But if to be mistake not, it has been for the most part

> FAITH AND WORKS; o', the Life of Edward Word Minister of the Gospel. New York: C. W. Benc-

> A neat volume, containing the correspond ence, diary, and a sketch of the life of a good

MARKI, GRANT. A Highland Story. By Randall H Ballantyne. N. York: Robert Carter & Brothers For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C. A neat little volume. We are particularly pleased with its elevated moral and religious tone. The narrative is well written and inter-

CHARLES ROUSSEL; or, Industry and Honesty.

Adapted from the French of J. J. Porchat, by the Rev. T. T. Haverfield, B. D., Rector of Goddington, Oxfordshire. New York : Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington,

A beautiful moral and religious story for children.

THE PARENTS' AND TEACHERS' GUIDE, in the Physdren. By Char.es Morley, author of "The Power of Kindness," &c. Cincinnati: Lingley Brothers, Frinters, 1694 Walnut street, 185

By Mrs. Moodis, author of " Mack Hurdlestone," "Life in the Clearings," "Roughing it in the Blush " As New York : Da Witt & Davenport For sale by Franck Taylor, Waskington, D. C. This story is an auto-biography of the gu thoress, under the slight disguist of a fictitious name; giving the history of her life before she left England, and the causes which led her and her husband to leave the land of their birth, and transport themselves to the uncultivated wilds of the Western wo'ld.

THE IRON COUSIN; or, Mutual Influence. By Mary Cowden Clarke, author of the "Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines," "The Complete Concordance, &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Washington, D. C.

This work has received the highest enco

THE RUSSO-TURKISH CAMPAIGNS OF 1823 AND 1820; with a View of the Present State of Affairs in the East. By Colonel Cheeney, R. A., F. R. S. With an Appendix, containing the Diplomatic Con respondence between the Pour Powers, and the Secret Correspondence between the Russian and English Governments. With maps. New York This work cannot fail to be of deep interest

at the present time, since it explains the causes which have led to the war between the contending Powers of Europe

Bruce. New York: Redfield. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. This work contains short Biographical notices of some two hundred eminent men, including most of the classic heroes and sages. ‡

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. For July. This number is beautifully illustrated, and has the usual variety of stories, biography, &c.

MARTIN MERRIVALE, his w mark is the quaint title of a serial story. Published by Phillips, Sampson & Co. Boston. We have received three numbers, which

have awakened much interest among the read

Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opin ions, the Pursuit of Truth, and on other subjects By Samuel Bailey. Boston: Ticknor & Fields For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. This is a new edition of a very able work.

The following profound and just observations will prepossess every intelligent reader in favor of the book: "For these ressons, a man of thought, although he would forfeit the character of a philosopher, and deserve the pity, if not the contempt, of every inquirer after truth, by evincing the slightest fear of any arguments, by avoiding any book, lest it should produce a change in his opinions, would be perfectly justified in shunning such company or such imagination. In the one case, he can receive no impression which he can have any proper reason for avoiding; in the other, he is exposed to disgusting or degrading images, which, when they have once become familiar, may intrude amidst the purest and most serious meditations." This is sound philosophy, and warrants the conclusion that the author possesses a just discrimination between the liberty and the li-

D. Appleton. For sale by R. Farnham, Washing-It contains poems and fictions by eminent

German authors, with an introduction in Eng-

The Boston correspondent of the New York affections of the pulmonary organs, which are inci-Journal of Commerce met at Littleton, Massa- dent to our climate. And not only in formidable atchusetts, a young giant, named Henry D. Kim- tacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of height, and weighing 300 pounds

The Chicago papers announce the decease, of my secluded home, I had adopted the pointment. Had It aken the ground not to It is not because geographical, and com- there cannot, possibly, be any Constitu-I the West.

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THE undersigned proposes to publish at the seat of government of Pennsylvania, an Independent Democratic weekly newspaper under the above title; and, in announcing this purpose, we deem it proper to refer briefly to a few of the general principles which

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This was the position and purpose of the sages of

the Revolution, and we, their descendants, should la-bor to secure the blessings of individual liberty and national liberty.

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The work is fresh in its character, and brings the The York is fresh in its character, and brings the sleavy, it the Island up to the present hour, showing it a clear, impartial light, its great wealth and political importance, the extraordinary oppression and exaction under which it has suffered, the fertility of a soil, and the glory of its fruits and flowers, with a atistical record of its staple productions, and a his y of its slave trade and slave population. Mr. Ballou was for some time a resident of Cuba.

nd has been a careful student in the history of the Island .- Sat. Evs. Gazetts. We know of no one more capable of furnishing a

Mr. Ballou spent several months upon the Island, and, with his habits of study and reflection must have btained copious materials, which he is well qualified BF The above work is in active preparation, and

will be issued in a few days.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON, & CO., July 24-2aw3w

N PRESS, the History and Geography of the Ter-ritories of Kansas and Nebraska, with an account of the Native Tribes, and the emigration now in progress thither, with a Map. Prepared with the assistance of the officers of the Emigrant Aid Society, ing competition. m unpublished documents, and from the travels of the French versions, Lewis and Clarke, Pike, Long, conneville, Fremont, Emory, Abert, Stevens, and

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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION. SORENESS OF THE BODY, take the Cherry oral on going to bed, and wrap up warm,

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, oon, and evening, a-cording to directions on the ottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None of very attractive powers by a large circle of friends will long suffer from this trouble, when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a ted in manuscript. A their urgent request, she has

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this edy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hourseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice. ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often holly cured, by Cherry Pectoral. But there are no asses so obstinate as to yield entirely to no. dic se. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they

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THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this mody. Numerous instances have been noticed here whole families were protected from any serious Descriptions, while their neighbors, without the Chor-Pectoral, were suffering from the disease. Repeated instances are reported here of patients he have been cured from LUFER COMPLAINTS, by the remedy—so many

hat there can be no question of its healing power on hose diseases. It should be persoveringly taken, intil the pain in the side and other unpleasant sympms cease.
FOR CONSUMPTION in its earliest stages, i nould be taken under the advice of a good Physician, possible, and in every case with a careful regard to be printed directions on the bottle. If judiciously

sed, and the patient is carefully nursed meantime, t will seldom fail to subdue the disease. FOR SETTLED CONSUMPTION, in its worst orin, the Cherry Pectoral should be given in doses dapted to what the patient requires and can bear, t always affords some relief, and not unfrequently res those who are considered past all cure. There are many thousands, scattered all over the country, who feel and say that they owe their lives and presnt health to the Cherry Pectoral.

This remedy is offered to the community with the onfidence we feel in an art'cle which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who ts superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous

ball, twenty-five years old, 6 feet, 11 inches in | colds, coughs, hoarseners, etc., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have used it never will.

No. 77 Exchange Place, Baltimore, KEP constantly on hand a large stock of Grocewho have used it never will. Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass, Seld in Washington by Z. D. GH.MAN, and by all

Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Aug. 1-3m

S. P. CHASE. F. BALL CHASE & BALL, Atterneys and Counsellors at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, practice in the State Courts of Ohio, in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Ohio, and in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. Jan. 5

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPA-RATUS. to refer briefly to a few of the general principles which shall govern our course.

The Soripture teaches that "God created man in his own image," and that all men are consequently brethren. The Declaration of Independence recognises this truth when it declares that "all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We believe in the Constitution of the United States, which declares its purpose to be "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquil-

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Madison, Wisconsin. COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to such claims as are marked "Gone West," &c., against persons residing in any of the Western States. Address as above, post paid.

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CROCKER, McKUNE, & ROBINSON, TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW Office Nos. 24 and 25 in Read & Co.'s Post Office quilding, Sacramento.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS. AVING received my Letters Patent for an im

hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone It can be controlled at the will of the operator, in standy to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dress-ed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or how close and hard the face or place on the stone may be, the operator can face it down, or touch as lightly as he pleases. There are three very good rea-

ons for trying them:

First. With fair use, the machine will last twenty ears. Second. It is complete within itself, and wi not take five minutes, nor cost five cents to try it Third. I give with the machine thirty tools, or pick blades, which will last any two pair of stones, to be dressed twice a week, for two years, and then any good smith can replace them for twenty-five cents

I have used this machine in my mill for nearly ourteen months, to dress both the face and the fur-ows of two pair of four feet French Burrs, and there as been no hand-pick used on them in all that time know that I make a good yield, and I think the eputation of my mill will warrant me in saying that turn out a first-rate article of Flour. I have a medal awarded me for the invention of an

ingenious and useful machine for Dressing Millstones by the Commissioners appointed at the exhibition of the World's Pair, in the Crystal Palace, at New York ity, besides flattering certificates from all I have old the machine to. Having recently obtained Letters patent, I am now

repared to furnish the machines, and to soll State ounty and shop rights.

L. All orders must state the diameter of the mill-All orders must state the diameter of the milliones, and the size of the collar of the spindle. The tice of the machine, with thirty tools, is \$125.

Address

O'Fallon Mills, St. L. uis, Missouri.

St. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1854. This is to certify that I have been employed in the Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, du ng which time I have had a fair opportunity of test g Mr. J. G. Shands's Patent Midstone Drosser. know, by experience with the machine, that there not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, sharp grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has expeience enough in milling to know what is require sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very s earn to do a good job with the machine SILAS R. DULIN. June 9-1y

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The number of patients treated at the Establishment has been on the increase from year to year, for the

past six years, until the last season, when the de-mands of the public far exceeded our power to ac-commodate them. The increasing rapidity and pro-portion of cures, from year to year, induces the sub-scriber to believe that his enlarged experience and opportunities for treatment give facilities to the inva-lid rarely consider. d rarely equalled. Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a suc-cess and rapidity of cure believed to be surpassed by none. [May 22.] T. T. SERLYE, M. D.

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UNIVERSITY. THE next term of this Institution will open on the 1 thirty-first day of August, 1854, and continue Instruction, by Recitations, Lectures, and Pract cal Exercises, according to the nature of the study

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Engineering, by Professor Eustis. Mathematics, by Professor Pierce Mineralogy, by Professor Cooke.
Physics, by Professor Lovering.
Zoology and Geology, by Professor Agassis.

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Cambridge, Mass., July, 1854.

every American citizen, as it contains facts and arguments relating to Slavery with which every man should be familiar, especially at this particular time, hen the aggressions of the Slave Power upon the Pederal Government renders it necessary for every man to take a stand for Freedom or against it. The sook is both interesting and useful. As a book for reference alone, it is worth twice its cost. On receipt of the price, (25 cents,) a copy will be ent to any address, post paid.

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n Fancy Articles, throughout the United States. HIGH SCHOOL BISBEE'S HIGH SCHOOL, Poughkeepels, N will commonce its second year on Monday a tember 4. The year will close on the 3d of Ja 1855, and be divided into four quarters. weeks each, except the last, which will not em eleven full weeks. There are accommodation

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For particulars, reference may be had to circular which will be sent to the address of any who signify to the subscriber their desire to co Poughkeepsis, July 24, 1854.

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Yours, respectfully,

Dr. C. M. Jackson.

No. 12 Legrange Place PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 125
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